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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 1.

Select Poetry.

THE PASS OF DEATH.

It was a narrow pass,
Watered with human tears,
For death had kept the outer gate
Almost six thousand years.
And the ceaseless tread of a world's feet
Was ever in my ears—
Thronging, jostling, hurrying by,
As if they were only born to die.

A stately king drew near,
This narrow pass to tread,
Around him hung a gorgeous robe,
And a crown was on his head;
But Death, with a look of withering scorn,
Arrested him and said,
"In humblest dress must the king draw near,
For the crown and the purple are useless here."

Next came a man of wealth,
And his eye was proud and bold,
And he bore in his hand a lengthy scroll,
Telling of sums untold;
But Death who careth not for rank,
Careth as little for gold—
"Here that scroll I cannot allow,
For the gold of the richest is powerless now."

Another followed fast,
And a book was in his hand,
Filled with the flashes of burning thought
That are known in many a land;
But the child of genius hailed to hear
Death's pitiless demand—
"Here that book cannot enter with thee,
For the bright flash of genius is nothing to me."

Next came a maiden fair
With that eye so deeply bright,
That stirs within you strange sweet care,
Should you meet on summer night;
But Death, ere the gentle maid passed through
Snatched away its light—
"Beauty is power in the world," he saith,
"But what can it do in the Pass of Death."

A youth of sickly mien
Followed in thoughtful mood,
Whose heart was filled with love to God
As the early brother stood;
Death felt he could not quench the heart
That lived for others good—
"I own," cried he, "th power of love,
I must let it pass to the realms above!"

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Oh! could there in the world be found
Some little spot of hopy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the vilge tattling.

How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwe in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might claim it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne,
For ever and fr ever.

There, like a queen right reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little sights they might relieve
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief makers hat remove,
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And leaves all to dis pprove
What gives another pleasure.

They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cases, unkindly then
They soon retail them again,
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling their ill-ment tales, they say
"Don't mention what I say, I pray,
I would not tell another;"

Straight to your neighbor's house they go
Narrating everything they know;
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And there painted red or blue,
That any one might know them!

Then we our villager
To ragged quarrel, fu forget
And fall to angry e and fret,
Withings so much it,
low them.

For tis degradin
To mal other bos ,
And plunge dagger i part,
We to love heart
Then love herish!
In qui with ore ound
While ship, all nd;
joy peace abound,
ngr feelherish!

BORN TO H UCK.—r. John Martin, of London, is b t into possession of the "Jennen's p ," whic so long a period has been wit recognit heir. The cash he inherits a s to the gantic sum of $80,-000,000, wh is income ll be $1,250,000 per annum. t is someting of a fortune.—The lucky in itor has be wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

A number of the people i this country have had great hopes, for some yrs past, of coming into possession of a portion this estate, but it seems they were not the lawful heirs.—*Mt. Holly Mirro*

AGRICULTURAL.

SUGGESONS ABOUT STABLES.

In a previous article on the subject of the construction stables we submitted a few suggestions tended to aid those who feel desirous of ing everything possible for the comfort of ir horses, in the work of planning *good* stables on about to build new ones, or to re-const old ones.

As seve other suggestions, which were present to mind while writing our former article, were omitted on account of our limited space, we turn to the subject, and commence with remarking that provision should always be made, in some way or other, for a very free and sufficient ventilation in all stables.—There are few stables where this matter is sufficient attended to. There are but few stables which do not emit a most offensive or disagreeable odor when the doors are first opened in the morning. A horse shut up in such an atmosphere for a considerable share of every twenty-four hours, can neither be as comfortable nor as healthy as he would be if provision had been made to secure a purer supply of air. The whole of the blood and humors of his system must be contaminated with the impurities of the atmosphere which he is obliged to inhale and imbibe through his lungs. Its poisonous matter cannot be taken into the stem for any great length of time without producing some disease, or, at least, some decline of strength and spirits, and a predisposition and readiness to be affected with actual disease. May not the dullness of eye, and want of sprightliness, which are sometimes observed in horses on first taking them out of the stable, be owing in a great measure to the impure atmosphere which they have been breathing during a long night, or a longer period of confinement in their stable? And may not the languor and logginess, the want of strength and vigor, which are quite common with stage horses in the spring, be owing in a great degree to their being shut up in close, ill-ventilated, and impure stables, during the winter months? However this may be, it is well ascertained that inflammation and weakness of the eyes, as well as coughs, colds, influenza and inflammations of the lungs, are often caused by confinement in the foul and unwholesome atmosphere of some much-neglected and ill-constructed stables. When horses, used to breathe such an atmosphere during the day, come to be exposed, as they naturally must be, to sudden changes of temperature in the spring, it need not be wondered at that they should readily take cold and be attacked with serious and even fatal inflammation of the lungs.

Notwithstanding the truth and obviousness of these facts and considerations, horses are often shut up for whole days and nights in an atmosphere which man could not bear to breathe for one hour.

Two of the simplest contrivances which we have ever seen, to remedy the closeness and impurity of stables, were adopted by one who became sensible of the injury and discomfort inflicted on his horses by the use of stables open to these objections. The first consisted in opening several windows in the walls of the stable. These being hung, could be opened and shut more or less according to the weather.—Another of these contrivances was the substitution of a door divided into an upper and lower half, in the place of a whole undivided door. As the door faced to the south, the upper half could be left open in all sorts of weather, save the most stormy and severely cold. By these means and the insertions of a sliding sash in the wall opposite, above the heads of the horses, a great improvement was effected in one stable; and by similar contrivance an improvement might be brought about in many cases.

In building *new* stables, however, provision should be made of a more scientific and efficient kind. The object may be accomplished in various ways; but one of the best is to admit fresh air by means of a sliding grating at the back of each stall, and to have a hopper in the ceiling with a trunk up to the roof, to allow the escape of heated and impure air.—*Country Gentleman.*

BREAKING STEERS.

Every careful observer must have noticed the difference in the speed of oxen. Some move at a snail's pace, while others walk almost as fast as horses. Now, I know a yoke that will plow a day and keep up with a span of good horses, and I contend that the difference is principally in the breaking. I was taught to work when I work, and play when I play, and it should be so with steers. If when you are training them, you keep them plodding about all day before they are used to work, it will make them slow, and no amount of whipping will help it in after years. But if you learn them to walk off at a good, lively gait, they will never forget it, and you will find it much pleasanter to work with oxen.

Steers should not be worked too much when young, as it retards their growth and otherwise injures them, but the sooner they are accustomed to that work, the better. If allowed to run until they are three or four years old, they become wild and untractable, are always running away with the cart or sled, and never become so obedient and docile as those that are trained when younger. When they are a year old, they can be yoked and hitched to a small stick of timber or a sled, and be driven around for a few days, and they become docile and obedient. The second winter they should be yoked a few times. The little boys, if any in the family, can do it, and it is excellent amusement for them.

N. N. Y.

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.—Cooking food for farm stock is rapidly growing into favor.—It is not altogether a new notion, either. But lately, grinding feed has been in vogue, until the toll taken by the miller has become so large an item that our farmers are disposed to save both the grist and the toll by using different kinds of apparatus for cooking food.—We incline to the belief, from experience and from information derived personally from intelligent English agriculturists who have had experience in this manner of preparing food, that if an economical boiler can be procured—one that will economize fuel, using all the heat that is generated, thus saving a large per cent that is lost in the use of kettles—our farmers will not tax themselves with the labor and time of visiting the "grist mill." A correspondent says he feeds three fifths less grain to his hogs than when he fed raw grain, and thinks he saved the price of three steam boilers in three weeks.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

FARMERS TRY IT.—On examination of the Chinese sugar-cane, it will be found that at each joint there is a small shoot, covered up by the outside coating. It is by preserving the tops or stalks, and replanted the next season lengthwise of the rows, that the sugar crop in the South is produced from just such shoots.—We therefore suggest that some stalks be saved for experiment, and planted next year. If it succeeds the growth may be improved, and at least it will prevent the plant from running out or mixing with other species, as rumor says it is apt to do.

CURE FOR WARTS ON COWS.—Apply a few drops of nitric acid to the wart, two or three times. Use it carefully, and avoid putting it on the bag. I have always found it effectual. They are sometimes removed by tying a strong thread around them; but the acid is better.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.—A pint of mustard seed, put in a barrel of cider, will preserve it sweet for several months. I have drank fall cider in the month of May, which was kept sweet by this means.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

We subjoin the concluding portion of Judge Douglas's speech of December 9, upon Kansas affairs, our space not permitting its publication entire:

Sir, I deny your right or mine to inquire of these people what their objections to that Constitution are. They have a right to judge for themselves whether they like or dislike it. It is no answer to tell me that the Constitution is a good one and unobjectionable. It is not satisfactory to me to have the President say in his message that that Constitution is an admirable one, like all the Constitutions of the new States that have been recently formed.—Whether good or bad, whether obnoxious or not, is none of my business and none of yours. It is their business and not ours. I care not what they have in their Constitution, so that it suits them, and does not violate the Constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of liberty upon which our institutions rest. I am not going to argue the question whether the banking system established in that Constitution is wise or unwise. It says there shall be no monopolies, but there shall be one bank of discount in the State, with two branches. All I have to say on that point is, if they want a banking system, let them have it; if they do not want it, let them prohibit it. If they want a bank with two branches, be it so; if they want twenty, it is none of my business, and it matters not to me whether one of them shall be on the north side and the other on the south side of the Kaw river, or where they shall be.

While I have no right to expect to be consulted on that point, I do hold that the people of Kansas have the right to be consulted and to decide it, and you have no rightful authority to deprive them of that privilege. It is no justification, in my mind, to say that the provisions for the eligibility for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor require twenty years' citizenship in the United States. If men think that no person should vote or hold office until he has been here twenty years, they have a right to think so, and if a majority of the people of Kansas think that no man of foreign birth should vote or hold office unless he has lived there twenty years, it is their right to say so, and I have no right to interfere with them; it is their business, not mine; but if I lived there, I should not be willing to have that provision in the Constitution without being heard upon the subject, and allowed to record my protest against it.

I have nothing to say about the system of taxation, in which they have gone back, and resorted to the old exploded system that we tried in Illinois, but abandoned because we did not like it. If they wish to try it, and get tired of it, and abandon it, be it; but if I were a citizen of Kansas, I would profit by the experience of Illinois on that subject, and defeat it if I could. Yet I have no objection to their having it if they want it; it is their business, not mine.

So it is in regard to the free negro. They provide that no free negro shall be permitted to live in Kansas. I suppose they have a right to say so if they choose; but if I lived there, I should want to vote on that question. We, in Illinois, provide that no more shall come there. We say to the other States, "Take care of your own free negroes, and we will take care of ours." But we do not say that the negroes now there shall not be permitted to be in Illinois; and I think the people of Kansas ought to have the right to say whether they will allow them to live there; and, if they are not going to do so, how they are to dispose of them.

So you may go on with all the different clauses of the Constitution. They may be all right; they may be all wrong. That is a question on which my opinion is worth nothing.—The opinion of the wise and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the United States is worth anything as against that of the people of Kansas, for they have a right to judge for themselves; and neither Presidents, nor Senators, nor House of Representatives, nor any other power outside of Kansas, has a right to judge for them. Hence it is no justification, in my mind, for the violation of a great principle of self-government, to say that the Constitution you are forcing on them is not particularly obnoxious, or is it excellent in its provisions.

Perhaps, sir, the same thing might be said of the celebrated Topeka Constitution. I do not recollect its peculiar provisions. I know one thing: We Democrats, we Nebraska men, would not even look into it, to see what its provisions were. Why? Because we said it was made by a political party, and not by the people; that it was made in defiance of the authority of Congress; that if it was as pure as the Bible, as holy as the ten commandments, yet we would not touch it, until it was submitted to and ratified by the people of Kansas, in pursuance of the forms of law. Perhaps that Topeka Constitution, but for the mode of making it, would have been unexceptionable. I do not know; I do not care. You have no right to force an unexceptionable Constitution on a people. It does not mitigate the evil, it does not diminish the insult, it does not ameliorate the wrong, that you are forcing a good thing on them. I am not willing to be forced to do that which I would do if I were left free to judge and act for myself. Hence I assert that there is no justification to be made for this flagrant violation of popular rights in Kansas, on the plea, that the Constitution which they have made is not particularly obnoxious.

But, sir, the President of the United States is really and sincerely of the opinion that the Slavery clause has been fairly and impartially submitted to the free acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas; and that, inasmuch as that was the exciting and paramount question, if they get the right to vote as they please on that subject, they ought to be satisfied, and possibly it might be better if we would accept it, and put an end to the question.

Let me ask, sir, is the slavery clause fairly submitted, so that the people can vote for or against it? Suppose I were a citizen of Kansas, and should go up to the polls and say, "I desire to vote to make Kansas a slave State; here is my ballot." They reply to me, "Mr. Douglas, just vote for that Constitution first, if you please." "Oh, no!" I answer, "I cannot vote for that Constitution conscientiously. I am opposed to the clause by which you locate certain railroads in such a way as to sacrifice my county and my part of the State. I am opposed to that banking system. I am opposed to this Know Nothing or American clause in the Constitution about the qualification for office. I cannot vote for it." They then answer, "You shall not vote on making it a slave State." I then say, "I want to make it a free State." They reply, "Vote for that Constitution first, and then you can vote to make it a free State; otherwise you cannot." Thus they disqualify every free State man who will not first vote for the Constitution. No matter whether or not the voters state that they cannot conscientiously vote for those provisions, they reply, "You cannot vote for or against slavery here. Take the Constitution as we have made it, take the elective franchise as we have established it, take the banking system as we have dictated it, take the railroad lines as we have located them, take the judiciary system as we have formed it, take it all as we have fixed it to suit ourselves, and ask no questions, but vote for it, or you shall not vote either for a slave or free State." In other words, the legal effect of the schedule is this: all those who are in favor of this Constitution may vote for or against slavery, as they please; but all those who are against this Constitution are disfranchised, and shall not vote at all.—That is the mode in which the slavery proposition is submitted. Every man opposed to the Constitution is disfranchised on the slavery clause. How many are they? They tell you there is a majority, for they say the Constitution will be voted down instantly, by an overwhelming majority, if you allow a negative vote. This shews that a majority are against it. They disqualify and disfranchise every man who is against it, thus referring the slavery clause to a minority of the people of Kansas, and leaving that minority free to vote for or against the slavery clause, as they choose.

Let me ask you if that is a fair mode of submitting the slavery clause? Does that mode of submitting that particular clause leave the people perfectly free to vote for or against slavery, as they choose? Am I free to vote as I choose on the slavery question, if you tell me I shall not vote on it until I vote for the Maine liquor law? Am I free to vote on the slavery question, if you tell me that I shall not vote either way until I vote for a bank? Is it freedom of election to make your right to vote upon one question depend upon the mode in which you are going to vote on some other question which has no connection with it. Is that freedom of election? Is that the great fundamental principle of self-government, for which we combined and struggled, in this body and throughout the country, to establish as the rule of action in all time to come?

The President of the United States has made some remarks in his message which it strikes me would be very appropriate to read in this connection. He says:

"The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning, on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and honor that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions."

Mark this:

"Had it then been insinuated, from any quarter, that it would have been a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a Convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected."

Yes, sir, and I will add, further, had it been then intimated from any quarter, and believed by the American people, that it would have submitted the slavery clause in such a manner as to compel a man to vote that which his conscience did not approve, in order to vote on the slavery clause, not only would the idea have been rejected, but the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would have been rejected; and every man who backed him would have been rejected, too.

The President tells us in his message that the whole party pledged our faith, and our honor that the slavery question should be submitted to the people, without any restriction or qualification whatever. Does this schedule submit it without qualification? It qualifies it by saying, "You may vote on slavery if you will vote for the Constitution: but you shall not do so without doing that." That is a very important qualification—a qualification that controls a man's vote and his action and his conscience, if he is an honest man—a qualification confessedly in violation of our platform. We are told by the President that our faith and our honor are pledged that the slavery clause should be submitted without qualification of any kind whatever; and now, am I to be called upon to forfeit my faith and my honor in order to enable a small minority of the people of Kansas to defraud the majority of that people out of their elective franchise? Sir, my honor is pledged; and before it shall be tarnished, I will take whatever consequences, personal to myself, may come; but never ask me to do an act which the President, in his message, has said is a forfeiture of faith—a violation of honor and that merely for the expediency of saving the party. I will go as far as any of you to save the party. I have as much heart in the great cause that binds us together as a party as any man living. I will sacrifice anything, short of principle and honor, for the peace of the party; but if the party will not stand by its principles, its faith, its pledges, I will stand there, and abide whatever consequences may result from the position.

Let me ask you, why force this Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, in opposition to their wishes, and in violation of our pledge. What great object is to be attained? *Cui bono?* What are you to gain by it? Will you sustain the party by violating its principles? Do you propose to keep the party united by forcing a division? Stand by the doctrine that leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions for themselves in their own way, and your party will be united and irresistible in power. Abandon that great principle, and the party is not worth saving, and cannot be saved, after it shall be violated. I trust we are not to be rushed upon this question. Why shall it be done? Who is to be benefitted? Is the South to be the gainer? Is the North to be the gainer? Neither the North nor the South has the right to gain a sectional advantage by trickery or fraud.

But I am beseeched to wait until I hear from the election on the 21st of December. I am told, that perhaps that will put it all right, and will save the whole difficulty. How can it?—Perhaps there may be a large vote. There may be a large vote returned. [Laughter]—But I deny that it is possible to have a fair vote on the Slavery clause; and I say that it is not possible to have any vote on the Constitution. Why wait for the mockery of an election, when it is provided unalterably that the people cannot vote—when the majority are disfranchised?

But I am told on all sides, "Oh, just wait; the Pro-Slavery clause will be voted down."—That does not obviate any of my objections, it does not diminish any of them. You have no more right to force a free State Constitution on Kansas than a slave-State Constitution. If Kansas wants a slave-State Constitution, she has a right to it; if she wants a free-State Constitution, she has a right to it. It is none of my business which way the Slavery clause is decided. I care not whether it is voted down or voted up. Do you suppose, after the pledges of my honor that I would go for that principle, and leave the people to vote as they choose, that I would now degrade myself by voting one way if the Slavery clause be voted down, and another way if it be voted up? I care not how that vote may stand. I take it for granted that it will be voted out. I think I have seen enough in the last three days to make it certain that it will be returned out, no matter how the vote may stand. [Laughter.]

Sir, I am opposed to that concern, because it looks to me like a system of trickery and jugglery, to defeat the fair expression of the will of the people. There is no necessity for crowding this measure, so unfair, so unjust as it is in all its aspects, upon us. Why can we not now do what we proposed to do in the last Congress?—We then voted through the Senate an enabling act, called the Toombs bill, believed to be just and fair in all its provisions, pronounced to be almost perfect by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale.] only he did not like the man, then President of the United States, who would have to make the appointments. Why can we not take that bill, and, out of compliment to the President, add to it a clause taken from the Minnesota act, which he thinks should be a general rule, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, and pass that? That unites the party. You all voted with me for that bill at the last Congress. Why not stand by the same bill now? Ignore Lecompton, ignore Topeka, treat both these party movements as irregular and void; pass a fair bill—the one that we framed ourselves when we were acting as a unit. Have a fair election, and you will have peace in the Democratic party, and peace throughout the country, in ninety days. The people want a fair vote. They will never be satisfied without it. They never should be satisfied without a fair vote on their Constitution.

If the Toombs bill does not suit my friends, take the Minnesota bill of last session—the one so much commended by the President in his message as a model. Let us pass that as an enabling act, and allow the people of all parties to come together and have a fair vote, and I will go for it. Frame any other bill that secures a fair, honest vote, so men of all parties, and carries out the pledge that the people shall be left free to decide on their domestic institutions for themselves, and I will go with you with pleasure, and with all the energy I may possess.—But if this Constitution is to be forced down our throats, in violation of the fundamental principle of free government, under a mode of submission that is a mockery and insult, painful as it will be to me, I must break all associations or connections, rather than forfeit my principles.

I have no fear of any party associations being severed. I should regret to see social and political ties severed; but if it must be, if I cannot act with you and preserve my faith and my honor, I will stand on the great principle of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of all people to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. I will follow that principle wherever its legal and logical consequences may take me, and I will endeavor to defend it against assault from any and all quarters. No mortal man shall be responsible for my action but myself. By my action, I will compromit no man.

OLD SCENES REVISITED.

The progression of life is so simple, and in the greatest number of persons so quiet, that men only know, at length, that they are changing, but seldom perceive the process of changing. We know that we are no longer boys, but cannot tell when we crossed the line. We are conscious that we have reached manhood and that youth has departed. But so gently did it go, that we are as those who listen to a bird singing in a tree. After it has flown they listen still, and only know its flight because it no longer sings.

But now and then we are turned back, and brought face to face with the past, in such a way that two lives gaze at each other, and we walk as if one identity had two expressions.

The recollections of the past beat upon the heart, and we stand in its door, as a parent to whom comes back the child not seen for scores of years, uncertain whether to doubt or to accept the familiar strangeness. After long absence, let any one revisit the scenes of his childhood home, and see whether these things be not so. There will be a soft bewilderment, a sad joy of excitement, which perhaps, one may not be able to analyze, but which is, in fact, the flowing together of the two great streams of life, the past and the present.

ARREST OF MURDERERS.—Two colored men have been arrested charged with the murder of Mrs. Garber and Elizabeth Ream, at Lancaster, an account of which we published last week.—They are residents of Lancaster, and have long been known as thieves—spending the greater portion of their time in the county prison.—When searched, upwards of $90 in gold and silver was found upon their persons, which amount corresponds with that which Mr. Garber says was in the possession of his wife. There is no doubt that the object of the murderers was to get possession of the money said to be in the house. There was considerable blood upon their clothing. The evidence against them is of such a character as to leave no doubt of their guilt. The feeling against the murderers was so great, while they were undergoing examination, that fears were entertained that the excited crowd would inflict summary vengeance upon them. A few moments however, served to calm the excitement, and the officers were allowed to convey them to prison without hindrance.

GENTLE ROARING.—The Richmond *South* declines a controversy with Col. Forney, upon the following special ground:

"We have abundant opportunity for discussion with editors of respectable character. If we could not find a worthy champion, we should not accept one whose name is the synonym of personal dishonor."

We have an impression that this is the same Col. Forney who was chosen Clerk of the United States House of Representatives by the votes of the Virginia delegation. Is not this so? Col. Forney, like Judge Douglas, enjoyed a temporary period of respectability while co-operating with "*Southern gentlemen.*" Like Judge Douglas, also he relapses into a condition of "*vulgarity*" and "*personal dishonor*" the moment he thwarts the purpose of these same interesting "*gentelmen.*"—*Washington Republic.*

METHODISM.—The Methodist Church (North) has a membership, it appears from its minutes, just published, of 820,219; being an increase of 20,192 over last year. Its travelling preachers number 5,134; its local preachers 7,169 its churches 8,335; and the value of its churches and parsonages is estimated at $18,000,000.—Its contributions for missions, tracts, bibles, and Sunday-school publications reach $311,315.—The Church South has a membership of 550,-890.

AN impertinent editor in Alabama wants to know when we "intend to pay the 'debt of nature?'" We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him it will be by an *Execution.*—*Lou. Journal.*

ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1858.

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Benjamin Franklin's Letter.

The following is a copy of the original letter from Benjamin Franklin noticed a few weeks ago as having come into the possession of the editor of the Greensburg *Argus*. The reader will discover by this letter, that the printer philosopher was an early advocate of the old Whig doctrine of Home Protection, and that he in his day viewed the matter pretty much as the Tariff advocate of latter times did. He took high grounds, and gave his views in the plain, simple and forcible style peculiar to the man leavened with a little wholesome advice for home consumption. The arguments put forth by him eighty-six years ago are just as applicable now as then, and are worth considering in these times of National and individual bankruptcy.—The letter was addressed to

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
West Bradford,
Chester County.

Sir:—

I duly received your Favours of the 4th of October and the 7th of November. It gave me Pleasure to hear, that tho' the Merchants had departed from their Agreement of Non-Importation, the Spirit of Industry and Frugality was likely to continue among the People. I am obliged to you for your Concern on my Account The Letters you mention gave great offence here; but that was not attended with the immediate ill Consequences to my Interest that seem to have been hoped for by those that sent copies of them hither.

If our Country People would well consider, that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign Gewgaws, & in making their own Apparel, being apply'd to the Improvement of their Plantations, would render those more profitable, as yielding a greater Produce. I should hope they would persist resolutely in their present commendable Industry and Frugality. And there is still a farther Consideration. The Colonies that produce Provision grow very fast. But of the Countries that take off those provisions, some do not increase at all, as the European Nations and others, as the West India Colonies, not in the same proportion. So that tho' the Demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every Manufacturer encouraged in our Country, makes a part of a Market for Provisions within ourselves, and saves so much Money to the Country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the Manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood, that wherever a Manufacture is established which employs a Number of Hands, it raises the Value of Lands in the neighboring Country all around it; partly by the greater Demand near at hand for the Produce of the Land, and partly from the Plenty of Money drawn by the Manufactures to that Part of the Country. It seems therefore the Interest of all our Farmers and Owners of Lands, to encourage our young Manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant Countries.

I'm much obliged by your kind Present of curious Seeds. They were welcome Gifts to some of my Friends. I send you herewith some of the new Barley lately introduced into this Country, & now highly spoken of. I wish it may be found of Use with us.

I was the more pleas'd to see in your letter the Improvement of our paper, having had a principal Share in establishing that Manufacture among us many Years ago, by the encouragement I gave it.

If in anything I can serve you here, it will be a Pleasure to Your obliged Friend
and humble Servant,
B. FRANKLIN.

DOUGLAS AND BIGLER.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, thus alludes to the debate in the Senate, on Monday last, between Messrs. Douglas and Bigler:

"It was supposed from the result of the contest two days ago, that Mr. Bigler would be unwilling to measure swords again with Judge Douglas. Not so, however. He came to the Senate this morning with a long written speech, full of "delegated authority," designed to extinguish the Senator from Illinois, by arraigning his consistency. Douglas retorted with great effect, admitting the charge, but placing Buchanan in precisely the same category with himself. He then turned the tables, and subjected his accuser to the most torturing inquisition that was ever witnessed in that body. On no former occasion has he ever appeared to the same advantage in seizing the points, in pursuing them without turning aside, in exposing the weakness of his adversary, and in holding up the frail pretences by which the Administration sought justification, to ridicule and contempt. He demanded to know why this Lecompton test had been applied, in subversion of all the principles of the Nebraska bill—why he was to be read out of the party for differing with the President, when no one Senator agreed with all his recommendations, and why the men were not proscribed who openly differed on other points of policy. Answering the allegation that the Nebraska bill was an enabling act of itself, he said the Toombs bill was specially framed and passed as a party measure, to promote the election of Mr. Buchanan, because without it or some other plausible mode to meet the difficulties then existing, defeat was inevitable. He said he could not be driven from the Democratic party, and no power in or out of Congress was strong enough to expel him.—The independent democratic press, which did not live on patronage, was with him, and he could understand why that which was fed by the favor of the Administration assailed him. It was the interest of certain parties to break him down in order to advance their own political fortunes, but they would not succeed in the attempt.

Altogether, the tone of this speech was bolder and more assured than the former. It kept Davis and Brown and others busy in suggestions to Bigler, who seemed to writhe under the lash of the Little Giant as he expanded with the indignation of pent up feeling.—The glove is now thrown down in earnest, and Jefferson Davis will in time take it up, with a full knowledge that many side shafts were flung at him to-day, entirely too pointed to escape general attention."

How True!—The following from the Germantown *Telegraph*, an independent and agricultural paper, is full of truth and point:

"Robert B. Randolph, who grossly insulted President Jackson by an assault upon his person, in consequence of his name being stricken from the navy roll for being concerned in a duel, and who was lately appointed to office by the Secretary of War, has been allowed to *resign*. The Tennessee Congressional delegation waited upon the President, last week, in a body, and demanded his removal, out of respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson, and it was instantly complied with. We respect the Tennesseans for this prompt action in the matter; and we may here as well add, that this is the front the "South" usually puts on when it is determined to carry a point.—Had it been the "North" that played the part of the "South," in Kansas matters, and been guilty of the frauds and outrages upon the sovereign rights of the people of that Territory the delegations of every Southern State in the Union would have marched in a body to the Presidential mansion, and demanded on the spot, instantly and without qualification or equivocation, the recognition and guaranty of the rights of Kansas under the organic law, with the boldly proclaimed alternative of a dissolution of the Union. There can be no earthly doubt of such a movement, had the boot been on the other foot; but as it is, the timid, hesitating, pandering North, is badgered, trodden upon, and kicked about as a mere football, and the people of Kansas treated as though they possessed no inherent rights at all, and as deserving of none, until they fall down and lick the feet of their Southern masters."

BIGLER'S DOUBLE DEALING EXPOSED.

The *Globe*, the organ of the Loco Foco Party of Huntingdon county, takes strong ground against the Administration on the Kansas question. It speaks out as follows:

"We are for a free vote upon a free Constitution. We are against this force work of a band of political desperadoes in a matter involving the vital interests of a community.—We are for popular sovereignty—really, not nominally. In short, although we say it with regret, we are upon this question *against* the Administration and *with* Walker, Douglas, Forney, and other leading Democrats. If the Democracy of the North wish to sink into utter insignificance—if they wish to be routed and overthrown in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, they have only to sustain the Lecompton iniquity."

The *Globe* also publishes the following extract from a speech delivered by Gov. Bigler, at Huntingdon, last Summer, in answer to a speech of Judge Wilmot:

"We claimed that the Democracy were more the friends of 'Free Kansas,' because they wished to have her people *perfectly free to select* ALL *their domestic institutions*"

And the *Globe* comments upon it as follows:

We regret that Hon. Wm. Bigler, who not four months ago pledged the Democracy of this State as being earnestly the friends of "free Kansas," should so soon assume the leadership of the enemies of "free Kansas." His position and past influence may lead astray a few who do not think for themselves, and others who are "spoils" Democrats only, but the masses, the honest men of our party in the State, will remain firm, and demand that the people of Kansas be left *perfectly free to select* ALL *their domestic institutions*. The Democratic party will neither be lead or driven into the support of minority rule in Kansas.

There will be four eclipses next year.

THE TREASURY NOTE SYSTEM.

The discussions in Congress of the Treasury note scheme, precipitated so suddenly upon the country by the Administration, have been very animated.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Republicans, that the financial views of the Administration are radically erroneous. The Republicans believe, that unless decisive measures of retrenchment are adopted, or unless the revenue is increased, or unless both things are combined, the deficiency, now asked to be provided for, will continue for years instead of for months. Nevertheless, as neither retrenchment nor augmentation of the revenue can be made immediately operative, and as the Treasury needs relief at once, the Republicans are willing to vote for borrowing money, if the form of it can be made at all acceptable. Indeed, so anxious are they to avoid even the appearance of opposition to whatever may be necessary to meet the public wants, that some of them have consented to vote for a Treasury note scheme.

But, while ready to vote for borrowing money to the extent of the present exigency, the Republicans protest against the policy of carrying on the Government by borrowing, and they demand that the equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure shall be restored in the shortest practicable time. This will be one of the great issues upon which they will go to the country.

Apparently, the policy of the Administration is to create a Government paper money, to be ripened, perhaps, into some form of a Government bank. If so, the old Biddle Bank Whigs, who have gathered around Mr. Buchanan, have fully inoculated him with their views.

The Treasury note bills, as introduced into both the Senate and House, contained no limitation of time, but gave to the Treasury the permanent power of reissuing and keeping these notes out. On the bill as it passed the Senate, a limitation to the 1st of January, 1859, was engrafted, at the instance of Messrs. Seward and Fessenden. The lowest denomination of these bills was raised, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, from fifty to one hundred dollars.

Unless something is done to check it, the Administration will issue, within its term of four years, one hundred millions of these notes.

It is not improbable that the Southern leaders, knowing that these notes will all be held at the North, wish to get them out, for the purpose of having a body of influential men there whom they can dragoon, whenever it suits purposes, by threats of dissolving the Union.

The idea that these notes will assist in regulating the exchanges is absurd. All paper contrivances for regulating the exchanges are so. Wherever a check on New York is at premium.—*Washington Republic.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THIS VIRTUOUS HARD MONEY ADMINISTRATION DESCENDING TO RAGS!

The most passionate and the most elaborate point argued to Congress by the President, in his message, was the mischievousness of paper money—the unconstitutionality of bank notes—and the virtues of a currency of gold and silver. Leaning against the Sub-Treasury, the President complacently declared that the Government would "continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in coin." At that very moment, a scheme was matured to issue Treasury notes for at least twenty millions of dollars!

The Administration which attributes all the financial ills of the county to "paper issues," is to turn banker on a system, which, if practiced in the State of New York, would land the adventurous financier in the penitentiary. The notes of our banks are secured by State stocks and bonds and mortages. These Treasury notes are to be issued upon the faith of the Government. The former are redeemable and convertible, safe and confided in. The latter, in the strictest sense of the word, are shinplasters.

MR. DOUGLAS' BILL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18.—Mr. Douglas' bill, introduced into the Senate to day, provides for a board of five persons to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to make an enumeration of the inhabitants and a fair apportionment of members of the Convention, the election held on a day to be designated by the board, not less than ninety or more than one hundred and twenty days from the passage of this act, and who shall be entrusted with the appointment of judges and places of voting, which is confined to every free white male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, who may be bona fide inhabitants of the Territory on the 21st December, and who shall have resided three months next to said election in the county in which he offers to vote: the Convention to assemble not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the election of delegates, the Constitution to be submitted to the legal voters for their full acceptance or rejection, and unless adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast, null and void. The bill secures the personal and political rights of the people including those of speech and the press.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

Forney has got back to Philadelphia from Washington. He concludes a long article in defence of Douglas against the attacks of southern newspapers with the following paragraph, which has the ring of the true metal:

"We are patient people, over this way.—We have seen *The South* and its allies opposing Mr. Buchanan's nomination and doubting his devotion to them: we have stood calmly by, and witnessed their rule in Kansas, trusting the while, like submissive and enduring men, to the approaching recognition of the will of the majority; we have heard, with unruffled temper, the objurations of legislators and of politicians in some of the slave States, against such Democrats as Walker and Stanton, because they would not become parties to forgery in Kansas: and now we are expected to bear the additional outrage upon Judge Douglas, and to see Gov. Walker's head carried before the conquering minority of the Lecompton Convention as a trophy of triumph. There is a point beyond which forbearance may cease to be a virtue. It has been reached, 'gentlemen of the South!'"

—EVER FAITHFUL.—The Raftsmans' *Journal* says that in Benzinger tp., Elk county, Packer received the entire vote for Governor: and that there is not a single bible except the Douay or Romish translation, and not a school unless in the hands of the Papists, in the whole Township.

—JOHN MCKEON, a distinguished "democrat" has been removed from the office of United States Attorney for New York. His offence was having voted for Tiemann, an honst Democrat, for Mayor, against Wood, a consummate rascal, as has been proved in a court of Justice. This shameless interference with the elective franchise by President Buchanan, would not have been attempted by Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, nor the Czar of all the Russias. Such is modern democracy.

—A young man named Richard W. Jacobs, 22 years of age, son of Mr. Richard Jacobs, of South Danvers, Mass., who had been unwell for a few days, complaining of pain in his bones, was, a few days since, seized with severe pains, accompanied by ravings and all the symptoms of hydrophobia, which continued until death relieved him of his terrible sufferings some time during the night.—The deceased was bitten by a dog some fifteen years ago, while living in Illinois, and the deadly virus, it is supposed, must have been lurking in his system ever since. If so, it is a remarkable case.

—A Washington correspondent of the N. York Mirror, says: "The approaching session of Congress fills the country with new life. It will be an interesting winter, of great events. A strong party is making to take up Mr. Buchanan for re-election to the Presidency, as an effectual mode of knocking all the other managers and operators for the next term into pi.

—AN ECCENTRIC JUDGE.—The last Leavenworth *Times* has a most piquant paragraph. It says:—"The proclamation which Acting Governor Stanton has issued, has had a most excellent effect upon Kansas. When Judge Cato read it, he exclaimed, in that chaste and classical style so peculiar to his honor, 'By ——! the d——d abolitionists have got *us!*' and then adjourned to drown his sorrow in sundry glasses of Lecompton whiskey."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—THE PRESIDENT TO BE READ OUT OF THE PARTY.—The Madison Patriot, a leading organ of the Wisconsin Democracy, is inexpressibly disgusted with the President's Kansas policy, and in its disgust and agony gets off the following.

"If the President really intends to carry out what appears to be his position on this question, why, let us read him out of the party. If such a ground is seriously taken, the Northern Democracy is doomed. They cannot stand the shock a single hour. The masses will desert the party at rats do a sinking ship."

—General Scott's Report on the Condition and Wants of the Army is published. It is brief and to the point. He refers to the incessant Indian wars, and the harrassing duty thereby imposed upon the army, the inadequate force employed and recommends an increase of the army by the addition of one regiment of horse and three regiments of foot; also the enlistment of men for particular corps of the service, as tending to promote military efficiency. A revision of the army regulations and the Infantry tactics in use, are also recommended, and suggestions regarding the physical comfort and moral elevation of the troops are made.

—SECRETARY STANTON'S SUCCESSOR.—Denver, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of Kansas, was a member of Congress last Session, from California, and since then has been an Indian Agent. He acquired a notoriety in California by a duel, in which he killed Gilliert, the editor of the *Sith California*. It was thought by the people of California that his conduct in that affair was heartless and blood-thirsty. A good subject to help to crush freedom in Kansas!

—LUCK.—A German in Albany lately came into possession of $51,000, the bequest of his wife, who ran away to California, with another man, some years ago, made money infamously, but repented on her death-bed, and made atonement by leaving her money to the injured husband. Meanwhile the German married a second wife and has had several children, who will have the benefit of the fortune thus oddly come by.

—PUT ON THE SCREWS.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"The Administration begins to feel its great power. President Buchanan refuses to send the nominations of Postmasters for confirmation until the Northern Democrats yield and act up to his demands on the Lecompton Constitution."

—WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—An action for debt by a wife against her husband, to recover money loaned by her to her husband, being property acquired after marriage, was tried in the common Pleas of Perry county, Pa., a few days ago, Judge Graham presiding. The question was whether a wife could maintain a suit against her husband. The court decided that she could, and delivered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2 568.

☞SENATOR BIGLER opposes a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas. Mr. Bigler appears to have a strong dislike to those popular decisions of the people. He no doubt remembers vividly that the last time his name was submitted to the popular vote of the people of his State, he was repudiated by a majority of his fellow-citizens numbering some *forty thousand!* It was only when power was not in the hands of the people, but delegted where scheming and intrigue supplanted merit and popularity, that Bigler could obtain office. He has always been a most unmitigated dough-face. When he filled the Executive Chair of our commonwealth, he cravenly allowed the sovereignty of our State to be insulted by Gov. Lowe, and put the great Keystone State in a position of subordination to Maryland. If the South has any use for a supple tool in the Senate, they will find one ready and willing in Bigler.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.—Robert B. Randolph, of Virginia recently appointed by Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, to a position connected with the Florida Arsenal, has been permitted to *resign*. Mr. Randolph is the Naval Officer who grossly insulted President Jackson, by an assault upon his person, and was removed from the service. His appointment by Secretary Floyd was out of regard to the family of Randolph, who are not in prosperous circumstances. The Tennessee delegation waited upon President Buchanan, a few days ago, and insisted that respect to the memory of Andrew Jackson demanded the removal of Randolph. Mr. Buchanan promptly communicated their wishes to the Secretary of War.

NATIONAL FAITH.—We have thought that a fine subject for a Painting to decorate a panel in the new House of Representatives at Washington might be found in this:

President J. Buchanan, holding his Ostend Manifesto in one hand and that portion of this recent Message against filibusters in the other, while in the back ground (let it be a spirited painting) should appear in the Sloop of War Saratoga, with the *Fashion* running under her stern, within a half-gun shot and Walker landing his guns, munitions and men on the sand within full of the U. S. flag. Under the picture write in large characters—"NATIONAL FAITH."—*Potts. Gazette.*

The death warrants of Henry Fife, Monroe Stewart and Charlotte Jones have been received by Sheriff Patterson of Allegheny county.—The Governor fixes Friday, the 12th day of February, for the execution of Fife and Charlotte, and Friday, the 26th—two weeks later—for the execution of Stewart. The object for delaying the execution of Stewart is understood to be for the purpose of awaiting the divings declaration of the other two as to the guilt or innocence of the condemned. It is thought they will declare his innocence from the scaffold.

If we have no snow, we have plenty of mud in this section.

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THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter; from twenty to thirty steel plates, and over 500 wood engravings; which is proportionately more than any periodical, of any price, ever give.

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Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket," containing forty Engravings, will be given gratis: or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street Phila.
Nov. 27, 1857. ☞Specimens sent Gratis

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of $130,000! and Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Slave! Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan art association, who subscribe before the 29th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also two beautiful illustrated two dollar Art Journal, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the awards, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all person who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) Address

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six months customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 27, 1857.—tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf. HENRY S. KING.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA.
(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, make *BROOMS*, Patent Grooved *CEDAR-WARE*, *Warranted not to shrink*, *WOOD and WILLOW-WARE*, *CORDS*, *BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.—zz.

Bazin's Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR
RESTORATIVE

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age. In all cases of natural beauty. We call, then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it and see. The young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD; Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before; and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, etc.
CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MISS FEEKS, 26½ Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.

Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can so commend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigoratin qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Oct. 30, 1857.—3m.

DR. SANFORD'S
INVIGORATOR,
OR LIVER REMEDY

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the Liver is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly adapted to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as all testify who use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "Would that I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for it has never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. If mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, a fearful and untold amount of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty; resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a lingering fever, that baffled the skill of physicians, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with bowel and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

An acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him, but the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brookly called on us a week or two looking like *the shadow of a man*, with a yellow, pallid deathlike.—He had been a long time *suffering from* Jaundice, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, not seen his former self, has used the bottle, and further adds "I was fast going to a consolitive grave."

Among the hundreds of Remedies now offered to the public, there is one we can so fully recommend as the Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Physic, known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, being the most happy results when applied according to directions. Almost immerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by men of the highest standing in society, and without doubt, the best preparation now before the public.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally.

Oct., 30 1857.

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD INQUIRER

E PLURIBUS UNUM

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 1, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

Reduction of Terms!

THE INQUIRER AT ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, IN ADVANCE!

We have changed the terms of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, from this date, to $1.50 per annum, if paid in advance. If payment be not made within the year, $2.00 will be charged. If delayed until after the year expires, $2.50 will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All subscriptions paid between this date and February Court, on the new year, will be considered in advance.

Come on, then, friends, and subscribe for the INQUIRER; there is scarcely a man in the County but can afford to take a County paper at these low rates.

To all our old subscribers, who are indebted to us for over one year's subscription, we will settle off at the rate of $2.00 per annum, if paid until February Court. After that time $2.50 will be charged.

Dec. 4, 1857.

TO PERSONS RAISING CLUBS.

To any one raising us a Club of *five new subscribers*, cash in advance, $7.50, we will send one copy of our paper, one year, *gratis*. To any one raising us a club of *ten new subscribers*, cash in advance, $15, we will send one copy of our paper, two years gratis; and a proportionable length of time for larger clubs. Come on, friends, now is the time, these long winter evenings, and under our reduced terms, to raise us a large number of new subscribers. We advise all in want of a good paper, to subscribe for the BEDFORD INQUIRER.

We will furnish PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and the BEDFORD INQUIRER, both, one year, for $3.00 in advance.

In the last Gazette is an article attributing the present hard times to the banks. This is the design of that old Federalist, James Buchanan, in his late message, and the smaller Locofoco presses throughout the country must reiterate the assertion. But mark the facts. Whilst they are doing all this, Buchanan recommends the issue of *twenty millions of shinplasters* in the shape of Treasury notes, and the Locofoco Congress has passed the bill!—How ridiculous the idea, that they are opposed to paper currency. If the Gazette will look at its own advertising columns, it will see there a Notice that an application will be made by the next Legislature for the charter of a Bank of issue, in Bedford, with a capital of $250,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $400,000, and the names of three of the leading locofocos of the place are attached to the same! We should think if they are so opposed to paper money they would not issue $20,000,000 of notes by the national government, and this, too, without one dollar in the Treasury to redeem them with, and also favor the issue of more State bank paper. But this is not the cause of the present hard times. It is the British Free Trade Tariff of 1846. The products of the country are not sufficiently protected—we buy more than we sell—and when we pass a Tariff sufficiently protective to change this result, times will get better. To this we will have to come at last, and when the Locofoco administration adopts this old Whig principle as they have of the National Bank, as proved by the recent act of Congress, issuing $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, there will be quite a change for the better, and laborers will get employment at fair prices, instead of being unable to get work at any price, even *ten cents a day*, under Buchanan's administration.

IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS!

Congress, after being in session about three weeks, passed two bills, and before Christmas adjourned over for two weeks to spend the Hollidays, and rest from their labors. One of the bills is in the shape of a Joint Resolution, authorizing each member to draw out of the Treasury forthwith about $2,000 of his pay, instead of waiting for it until the end of the session, as the law directs. This grand democratic financial scheme causing a draw on the Treasury of about half a million dollars, and there not being money enough to meet it, another bill was passed authorizing the issue of TWENTY MILLIONS of shinplasters in the name of Treasury notes, to pay off the members, and enable the Treasury to meet other demands against it. These are the fruits of a three weeks' session of a Locofoco Congress. It is a great pity they did not adjourn *sine die*, go home, and quit. Harra for sham democracy, locofoco economy, retrenchment and reform, and the hard money, gold and silver shin-plasters of the great Buchanan administration.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—On Christmas Day the Distribution of prizes of the M. E. Sunday School came off. During the year there has been committed by the scholars the large number of 37,375 verses of Scripture, nearly all of them by some four scholars. Everything passed off well, and the scholars were delighted with their prizes.

The exhibition in the Court House on Christmas night was one of the best of the kind that has ever come off in this place. The speaking was excellent, the scriptural representations of "Joseph and his brethren," and "David and Goliah," could not have been performed better, and the scriptural scenes and other paintings, shown by the magic lantern, were splendid. The whole affair was gotten up under the management of Messrs. Wm. and Samuel Shuck, and speaks well for their taste and ability in such things. The Court House was crowded, many being unable to get in, and all expressed the greatest delight at the performances. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of a library for the M. E. S School.

On the next night the exhibition was repeated for the benefit of the poor of this place.

The Gazette is doing all in its power to keep its readers in the dark on the affairs of Kansas. It will not let its readers see the truth. Why does it not publish the whole of the letter of Gov. Walker, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas? Why does it not publish the speeches of Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, on the same subject? And why does it not publish any of the editorials of John W. Forney, in regard to the affairs of Kansas? Are *they* not sufficiently Democratic to let their views be known to the people? Your party friends, Mr. Gazette, want light on this great question which is now agitating the country, and you refuse to give them the views of your own party-men. Do you love darkness rather than light, because your deeds are evil?

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Christmas morning, about 12½ o'clock, at the residence of Geo. B. Kay, dec'd, in Hopewell Tp., in this County. The family had retired, as usual, about ten o'clock on the night of the fire, and when discovered the kitchen was in flames.—The family had scarcely time to make their escape. The floor fell in less than five minutes after the fire was discovered. All the household furniture, and all their clothing was consumed. The family, consisting of twelve persons, and a neighbor's son, some of them young children and females, escaped with only their night clothes. They had to walk barefooted a quarter of a mile to the next neighbor's house. The loss is supposed to be about $4,000.

LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A very able and interesting Address was delivered before the scholars of the Lutheran Sunday School on Christmas morning, by the Rev. Mr. Kunkleman, of Schellsburg. A large number of verses were committed through the year.—Many very nice prize books were distributed to the scholars, and everything passed off pleasantly.

A happy New Year, patrons of the INQUIRER!

Later from Kansas—Proceedings of the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The St. Louis Democrat has further Kansas advices. The Legislature has passed an act repealing the law authorizing the Constitutional Convention.

The militia law has been passed by the Legislature over the veto of acting Governor Stanton, and General Lane has been appointed with eight Brigadiers, and a full military organization.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Dec. 27, 1857.—The Legislature have adjourned. They passed laws to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote; a militia law; a law to punish frauds at elections; and resolutions for the Topeka and against the Lecompton Constitution were passed.

The new Governor, Gen. Denver, is at Lawrence.

War has broken out in the south part of the Territory. Several men have been killed. A requisition has been made on Secretary Stanton for troops.

The Lecompton Constitution is to be submitted to the vote of the people of the Territory on the 5th January, in three forms, viz: First—Constitution with Slavery; Second—Constitution without Slavery; Third—Against the Constitution.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE FREE STATE AND PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The St. Louis Democrat publishes a Kansas letter this evening, showing an increase in the excitement, with fighting and bloodshed.

On the evening of the 16th instant, a battle was fought at Fort Scott, between the Free State and Pro-Slavery men, in which five of the latter were killed, including Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Many were wounded on both sides, including twenty-three free State men.

The origin of the difficulty was the appearance of Clark, the notorious murderer of Barber, two years since, in company with the Sheriff's officer, attempting to collect taxes of the Free State men, and seizing property in default of payment, making the prosecution under the rebellion law.

Great excitement existed among the Missourians on the border, who had assembled in strong numbers, and more fighting was anticipated.

—FORNEY of the *Press*, thinks that when such men as "Stephen A Douglas are traduced by Southern Democrats it is time for National Democrats to pause!" This may be so—but what will their "pausing" amount to? "Southern Democrats" will have their way at all hazards.

—We notice that a paper in Northampton county has put up the name of Prof. Morse, for President, in 1860. The editor's most probable object is to gain notoriety for his paper.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

COMMON SCHOOLS, NO. .

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.—County superintendents are furnished with two kinds of certificates, *Teacher's County* and *Teacher's Provisional*. The first kind is intended, to stand good in the County from year to year without reexamination. The new edition, issued in October last, is intended to supersede the old one, which has been nullified and cannot hold good any longer. Applicants for this certificate, are required not merely to *interrogate* in qualifications, but to be well *skilled in the art of teaching* also. This is the vital point. Young teachers, therefore, cannot obtain it, unless they have proven their ability to teach. This kind is very scarce in the county. Most of those issued heretofore, have been substituted by the provisional one. And those still holding the old professional one can be employed no longer upon license.

The second kind have the teacher's qualifications marked upon the face of it by numbers. No. 1, signifies *Very Good*: 2, *Good*: 3, *Middling*: 4, *Poor*: 5, *Very Poor*. When a teacher is versed in a particular branch he receives No. 1. When he is a little less than very good, he receives No. 2.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5, are considered rather deficient. The numbers are given according to the judgment of the Superintendent. Errors, of course, are *possible*; but when they do occur, the general lean to the side of the teacher; but still any one think that the error is against him, a second hearing will be granted upon application with a proper explanation; but notwithstanding this, it has been discovered that two teachers, on having been favored by the superintendent, secretly erased the numbers they received and put down such as suited their convenience better. Whilst it is to be regretted, yet it is some satisfaction to know, that in the large and important class society formed by the teachers in this county, only *two* of this stamp have been discovered. The certificates are always given on *clear paper*, and whenever they are blurred about the place of the numbers, Directors always think that something is wrong. No. 1 may be given in one or two branches, and No. 2, 3, and, in the rest. It is not a good sign if the certificate be not presented, when application is made for a school. The directors generally understand this and do not article with teachers till they are well satisfied.

A very good plan of grading the certificates has been adopted by most of the boards in the county. The best receive the highest wages. The difference should be made so great that every teacher, holding a provisional certificate, would set out to improve himself. In some districts, No. 5 cannot find employment; in others it is employed from necessity. No. 4 and 5 should *never* be employed at all.

It is confidently expected that, the different boards of directors in the county, will except their teachers who attend the County Institute.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Douglas on the Senate Floor

The Washington correspondent of the Independent gives the following vivid description of the "Little Giant" when under full headway:

He is very short in stature, but of such physical proportions, aside from this, as instantly to attract the attention of a stranger. A very large head, connected with broad and powerfully built shoulders by a short, full neck; a chest sufficiently roomy to contain the lungs of a giant, and a pair of short, dumpy legs, complete the physical picture of the "little Giant," if we except the broad Websterian brow, and the deep set, cavernous eyes that sparkle and glow, when excited, like miners' lamps beneath it. It is the tremendous mind power, lodged in that perpendicular precipice of a forehead, and shooting out its fires from its shadowy eye, that has given him the sobriquet which he will carry to his grave—When excited and in full flow of debate, at massive head rolls and shakes with the emphasis of his thought, and the huge hand thumps until the nails indent the palm, or else the broad, open hand receives the blow of its mate and italicises the sentence with a stunning report. The sweat pours from him profusely, all falls from his head or is thrown clear off his shoulders by those inimical shakes of the head as the rain drops are shaken from the tree in a storm. Add to this a thick bushy head of hair, and a restless, uneasy feeling, which prevents his being at rest for five consecutive minutes, and keeps him moving from one point to another in the Senate Chamber, and the picture of the "Little Giant is complete.

LATER FROM NICARAUGUA.

WALKER AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN CAPTURED BY COMMODORE PAULDING, OF THE FRIGATE WABASH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—10 o'clock, P. M.—The steamship Northern Light has just arrived, with California dates to the 24 inst.

The Northern Light brings two millions in gold from California.

Among her passengers is General Walker, who with one hundred and fifty of his men was captured by Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. frigate Wabash. The General is on parole. The men were placed on board the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk

The like and river steamers on the San Juan have been handed over to Messrs. Jamison & Morgan. These steamers had been captured by Gen. Walker, but were retaken by an expedition from the Wabash.

Fort Castillo had also been captured by Gen. Walker, and a party of fifty Americans under Col. Anderson still hold possession of it as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

Capt. Engle, of the Wabash, is a passenger on board the Northern light, and is a bearer of despatches to Washington.

The river steamer C. Morgan, seized by Commodore Paulding, was put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

The expedition that captured Gen. Walker and his men consisted of 350 men, landed from the frigate Wabash.

Martinez has been elected President of Nicaragua, and he is making active preparations for an energetic war on Costa Rica. He has sent a force of 100 men against Col. Anderson, for the surprise of recapturing Fort Castillo.

—On Thursday night, of last week, a woman named March, was burnt so badly, by the explosion of a fluid lamp in Philadelphia, that death ensued.

—Gen. Shields and Henry M. Rice will probably be elected U. S. Senators from Minnesota.

—Governor Packer has selected Hon. William M. Heister, of Reading, as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

—The Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives recieves twelve thousand dollars for each Congress, besides his mileage. Each Senator and Representative gets six thousand dollars for each Congress, and mileage.

THE members seats in the new House of Representatives at Washington, cost seventy dollars apiece, and the desks ninety dollars apiece. Rather high price for economical "Democrats" to give in times like these.

SHOCKING.—In Cincinnatti, thirteen of the young lady teachers in the public schools, as appears from the report of a very special committee appointed to examine minutely into the mysteries of the interesting subject, have lately resigned in consequence of approaching matrimonial alliances.

Flour and grain remain unchanged in Baltimore and Philadelphia, since our last.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our advertising columns is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient, particularly when we see such testimonials of its efficacy as the following, which we clip from the Ottowa Free Trader:

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'their tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State, whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as 'gray as a rat,' but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.—[Rock River Democrat.—For sale by Dr. Harry.

We are not in the habit of puffing Patent Medicines, but when such an article as DU VALL'S GALVANIC OIL, which sustains fully what it claims, is presented to the public, we feel no hesitancy in speaking the truth free of charge. The above mentioned medicine has obtained for itself a world-wide name, never to go down with the common articles of the day. It is one of the very best remedies, for all kinds of pain, that can be produced. It often gives relief in 5 minutes.—*Troy Blade.*

For sale by B. F. Harry, and F. C. Reamer, Bedford, William Lysinger, J. B. Farquhar, and all country merchants.

☞ WE would inform our readers, that a new supply of LADIES DRESS CAPS, CHILDRENS BONNETS, CLOAKS, &c., &c., have just been received at Mrs. H. D. Pavon & Co.'s "*Fancy Store*,"—which for cheapness and quality—can't be surpassed. Call and see them.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. RUSSELL M. TROUT, of St. Clair Tp., and Miss SARAH SILVER, of Bedford Tp.

The young and happy couple have the thanks of the printer for a nice wedding cake, accompanied with a bright yellow dollar. May their young lives now so happily blended together, partake of the qualities of this beautiful coin, and show naught else but the *bright* side—may their pilgrimage through life be long and happy—and when old Time with his scythe comes along—may they be ready to enjoy the felicities across the bright waters of Jordans blissful stream.

At the parsonage, in Friends Cove, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeir, Mr. JAMES TEMPLE, formerly of Mifflin Co., to Mrs. SUSAN BINGAMAN, of the cove.

WANTED,

AN active and well qualified salesman—one possessing the necessary qualifications—and can bring unbiassed references, as to character, mercantile habits, &c.—may hear of a situation by application to the Editor of this paper—no inexperienced assistant need apply.

Jan. 1, 1858.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Rides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.—tf.

Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts or claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement—either to the undersigned Administratrix, at the late residence of the dec'd, or to the undersigned Administrator, residing in Bedford.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix.*
S. RADEBAUGH *Administrator,*
of the Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1858.—f.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1857, before the Judges of the said Court:—

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, Administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of William Lane, late of said County, dec'd, was read and filed, setting forth, that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the Real Estate of the said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as the same were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said William Lane owned a body of unimproved wood land in Letterkenny Township, Franklin County, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others containing 2000 acres or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200, against the estate of said deceased yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500, if possible, from the said Real Estate in Franklin County.

Whereupon, on motion of S. L. RUSSELL, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs, and all parties interested, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday (8th day of February, next, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be made by the Court, pursuant to the prayer of the petitioner.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18, 1857.—4

SEND FOR IT.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

See advertisement headed "*Brilliant Prospectus*" in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 *Broadway, New-York.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we *mail at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Turnpike Election.

AN Election for President and six Managers of the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the house of Joshua Palmer, in Somerset County, on the 1st Monday of January, next.

BENJAMIN KIMMELL, *Pres't.*

Dividend.

A Dividend was declared on the 16th of November, last, of one per cent., to be paid by Jacob Musser, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN KIMMELL, *Pres't.*

Dec. 18, 1857—c

Teacher's Institute.

A Teacher's Institute will be held at Bloody Run, beginning on the 28th of this month.—The punctual attendance of all the Teachers in East and West Providence, Monroe, Colerain, Hopewell, Broad Top, Liberty, Bedford, Middle and South Woodberry Townships, is requested by the COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dec. 18, 1857.—b

Take Notice

THAT the subscribers have purchased of Henry Zimmerman, the following personal property, to wit: one Bay Mare, one Black Mare, one Colt, and broad tread Wagon, which property we intend leaving with him during our pleasure.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Pattonsville, Dec. 18, 1857.—c

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Golden Prize.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day.

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a gift worth from $1 to **$500,00 in Gold.**

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for 1 year	$5.00
10 " " 1 "	15.00

READ—READ—READ—READ.

THE LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 Package containing		$500 in Gold.
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches,		100 Each.
15 " " " "		75 "
25 " Gold Watches		60 "
100 " " "		50 "
300 Ladies " "		25 "
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches		25 "
200 " Watches	10 to 20	"
500 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains	10 to 30	"
5000 Gold Lockets	2 to 10	"
Gold Rings—Ear Drops—Brooches Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c	1 to $15	Each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number, will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express post-paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
48 and 49 Moffat's Buildings.
NEW YORK.

Specimen Copies sent free.

☞ *Bills of all the Banks taken that pass current in the States from whence they are sent. Postage stamps are also received.*

Dec. 10, 1857.—8t

Attention Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your usual place of training, on Friday the 8th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with pompoon.) An appeal will be held immediately after parade. A full turn out is desired.

By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, *O. S.*

Dec. 11, 1857.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all persons from purchasing a Note given by me to Joshua Hixon and George Fields of Fulton County, dated November 24th 1857, for the sum of $16, as I have never received value for the same, and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ESTHER ANN PRICE.

Dec. 11, 1857.—c*

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

ALL Collectors previous to the year 1857, are hereby notified to settle and square up their duplicates on or before the 1st day of January, next. Those delinquents after that day will be proceeded against immediately without respect to persons. Pressing circumstances render this course imperative.

Collectors of 1857 are also required to pay in as much as possible by that time.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 11, 1857.

BROAD TOP COAL,

FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID LINGENFELTER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 11, 1857.—f. Napier Township.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County, that an Appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 11th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty Monroe, East and West Providence, and Snakespring, on Tuesday the 12th day of January, next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry, and Southampton, on Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

For the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Boroughs of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 14th day of January, next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress according to law.

WM. WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNNER,
C. EVANS,
Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*
Commissioners Office,
Dec. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.—zz.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Gochenour, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID GOCHENOUR,
Exr.

Nov. 27, 1857.—*

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the
"*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*"

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Huntingdon and Broadtop R. R., On and after Monday, March 24, 1857, two passenger trains a day each way, (except Sunday,) will run between Hopewell and Huntingdon.

Leaves Hopewell at 12 15 P. M., and 6 10 P. M.

Arrives at Hopewell at 9 40 A. M., and 5 40 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for the East and West on Penn'a. R. R.

THOS. T. WEERMAN.
Supt.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township on the estate of Catharine Oldham, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. H. WALKER,
Adm'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, &c., can be had at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices.

PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.—tf.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and Coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Feel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an Act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue, with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
W. T. DAUGHERTY,
W. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAML. L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pa., June 26, 1856.-6m.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weis a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King, and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. HENRY S. KING.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a Machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.-zz.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.

JAMES O'NEAL.

West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of *WINDMILLS*, and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecessary to say anything about them. His shop is as formerly, at the East end or Bedford, on Pitt Street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857.-3m.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

A. King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business intrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel old use and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

LOST! LOST!!

ONE box of Medicines, brought from Hollidaysburg to A. Futguson's Shoe Store, in mistake. The owner, or owners, will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and takeit away. A. FURGUSON.

Nov. 27, 1857.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have leased, the Bedford Forge, heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought Iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over

☞ 50,000 People ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing, the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street,

April 24, 1857-zz. New York.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do " (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c , &c,

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the horse, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.-zz.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Mill wright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

Look Here, Storekeepers and Others!

THE greatest assortment of Toys of every description, and Fancy articles of an endless variety, you can find at the great Curiosity Store, No. 144, N. 2d St., above Arch, Philadelphia. Also Fancy Baskets, Pipes, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Dominoes, Canes, China, Kid and Wax Babies, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

JOHN DOLL, *Importer.*
144, N. 2d St.

Sept. 4, 1857.

Bazins Fancy Soap—shaving Cream, just received from the city, by Dr. Harry.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

Paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00 and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid—except at the option of the Edit. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

Bedford Classical School,

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right-doing;* and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40.00,—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Tp., on the estate of Rebecca Wright, late of said township, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
Adm'r.

Nov. 20, 1857.

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors will be employed by the subscriber, if application be made immediately, constant employment and good wages will be given. C. LOYER.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

For pimples, and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has ever been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
To be had at DR. HARRY'S.

March 6.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at DR. HARRY'S.

March 6, 1857.

As the season for chapped hands and faces, is coming on, we advise our friends to call on Dr. Harry, at the cheap Drug Store, and get a box of Bazin's Amandine for prevention and cure of chapped hands, only 37½ per box.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night, at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

SITUATED in Juniata County, Pa., 8 miles from the Mifflin, and 6 miles from the Perrysville Stations of the Pa., R. Road. This Institution is especially noted in the following particulars:

1st. *Healthy location*—buildings nearly new—*in the midst of beautiful scenery.*

2d. The surrounding community is marked for *intelligence, morality,* and *high* christian character.

3d. Being *in the country,* students are *not beset by temptations,* as in towns and places of public resort.

4th. *Thorough Instruction* is given in all the branches necessary for BUSINESS, for TEACHING or for COLLEGE.

5th. *Mild,* but *firm discipline.*

6th. *Vicious students* are *not retained.*

7th. Special pains are taken in the Boarding Department to have *healthy food,* in *sufficient quantity* and *properly prepared.*

8th. The *comfort, happiness,* and *mental improvement* of pupils is constantly kept in view.

Terms. For Tuition, Boarding, Washing and Furnished Room, (per session of 5 mo.) $60, *payable quarterly in advance.* Light and Fuel extra. The Winter Session opens on the 3d of November next.

For further particulars apply to

J. H. SHUMAKER A. M., Prin.
Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

Aug. 28, 1857.-3m.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house. JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Dec. 29, 1854.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his Tinning Establishment to the frame building in Juliana Street, two doors south of "Brown's Store," where he will be happy to see all his old friends and customers. He keeps constantly on hand all kinds of ware in his line, as substantial and cheap as can be procured in the county.

ABRAHAM HERMAN.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Lumber! Lumber!!

100,000 SHINGLES of different kinds. Also, 75,000 feet of *LUMBER* of various sorts, such as White Pine, Yellow Pine, Poplar, Spruce, &c. For sale by F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Feb. 18, 1853-tf

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

Great Attraction.

COLIN LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

TAKES this method of announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Black Cloths, ranging in price from $2.50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Black Casimers;
Black Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Black Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres.
A fine article of Shirts, latest style.
Lisle Thread under Shirts & Drawers.
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Black Silk "
White Linen Handkerchiefs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Black Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk " "
Lisle thread " "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gents' Furnishing stores.

Bedford, Dec. 12, 1856.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these *Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed,* and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Oct. 9. 1857–zz.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Oct. 13, 1857.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c, &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 Years of Age.

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility.—The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Nov. 6, 1857.–1m.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.